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Co-Processed Compositions Useful as Culinary Thickeners

This application is a Continuation-In-Part ("CIP") of U.S. Serial Number 09/809,968 filed March 16, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to a thickening composition comprising a "co-processed" combination of modified starch and flour. In addition, the invention relates to the process for providing such "ready-for-use" compositions and the improved food products prepared from the co-processed compositions.

10 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The use of starches or flours as thickening agents has long been known in the art. Common uses of the starches and/or flours include the thickening of soup mixes or gravies to give body to the product. Starches have also been used as thickeners in processed products in the food industries.

15 The use of starches, both unmodified and modified, in thickening agents presents long recognized problems, particularly for professionals in the food service industry. Unmodified starch-containing thickeners must be precooked before being used to increase the viscosity of cold or precooked foods. However, the use of a precooked, unmodified starch often imparts an undesirable stringiness to the texture of the food. While the addition of a 20 modified starch can confer a satisfactory texture to cold or precooked foods, these foods do not provide the desirable taste and appearance of foods prepared from thickeners containing modified starches which have been

precooked with flour. This is particularly true of foods such as gravies and soups that rely upon the traditional taste and opacity conveyed by an industry standard thickener containing a cooked flour and/or modified starch.

Further, in the food service industry it is often necessary to maintain 5 foods at high temperatures over relatively long periods of time. This is particularly true of thickener-containing foods such as gravies and soups. However, under these conditions an unmodified starch thickener is often unable to maintain a desirable viscosity. Moreover, after cooking and cooling foods containing an unmodified starch thickener, there is often an undesirable 10 separation of fat or absorbed water from a previously homogeneous mix or emulsion. In addition, undesirable weeping and syneresis may occur, particularly after cold storage or freezing and thawing.

While thickeners employing modified starches do not possess these process tolerance limitations inherent to unmodified starches and/or flours, 15 thickeners prepared from modified starches do not have the desirable cooked flour taste and appearance of thickeners prepared from unmodified starches and/or flours. As a result, the use of modified starch thickeners in foods often imparts a "synthetic" appearance as the foods are more translucent and have a glossy shine compared to foods prepared from unmodified starch 20 and/or flour thickeners.

Attempts to overcome the deficiencies of the unmodified starches by using a thickening mixture containing a combination of pregelatinized wheat flour, and/or starch (which may be modified), an edible gum and sodium stearyl fumarate has been reported in U.S. Patent No. 3,554,764. However, 25 this process requires the undesirable addition of expensive chemicals and requires pregelatinization of the wheat flour component.

According, there is an ongoing need to provide a thickener appropriate for use in the food service industry which combines the desirable properties of a modified starch while imparting the traditional appearance and taste of industry standard thickeners prepared from unmodified starches and flour.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a thickening composition comprising a "co-processed" combination of modified starch and flour. In addition, the invention relates to the process for providing such "ready-for-use" compositions and the improved food products prepared from the co-processed compositions.

The process comprises blending at least one modified starch, particularly a stabilized and cross-linked or thermally-inhibited starch, with at least one flour, particularly wheat flour, and co-processing the blend. The resultant co-processed compositions may advantageously be used as "ready-for-use" thickeners having superior properties to thickeners prepared with modified or unmodified starches.

The foods prepared from these superior thickeners have improved appearance, taste, process tolerance, emulsification, cold and hot temperature stability and instant viscosity properties compared to foods containing food service industry standard thickeners prepared from modified or unmodified starches.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a composition comprising a "co-processed" combination of modified starch and wheat flour having desirable appearance, taste, process tolerance, emulsification, cold and hot temperature stability and

instant viscosity properties. In addition, the invention relates to the process for providing such "ready-for-use" compositions and the improved food products prepared from the co-processed compositions.

- All starches and flours (hereinafter "starch") may be suitable for use
- 5 as the base starch herein and may be derived from any native source. The base starch will be subsequently modified unless the base starch is inherently stabilized as described *infra*, though an inherently stabilized starch may also be subject to subsequent modification. A native starch as used herein, is one as it is found in nature. Also suitable as the base starch are starches and
- 10 flours derived from a plant obtained by standard breeding techniques including crossbreeding, translocation, inversion, transformation or any other method of gene or chromosome engineering to include variations thereof. In addition, starch or flours derived from a plant grown from artificial mutations and variations of the above generic composition which may be produced by
- 15 known standard methods of mutation breeding are also suitable for use as the base starch as defined herein.

- Typical sources for the base starches which are to be modified are cereals, tubers, roots, legumes and fruits. The native source can be corn, pea, potato, sweet potato, banana, barley, wheat, rice, sago, amaranth,
- 20 tapioca, arrowroot, canna, sorghum, and waxy or high amylose varieties thereof. Sources of particularly useful base starches are tapioca, dent corn, waxy maize, potato, sago, and rice. As used herein, the term "waxy" is intended to include a starch or flour containing at least about 95% by weight amylopectin and the term "high amylose" is intended to include a starch or
- 25 flour containing at least about 40% by weight amylose.

Base starches suitable for subsequent modification are also intended to include conversion products derived from any of the starches, including

fluidity or thin-boiling starches prepared by oxidation, enzyme conversion, acid hydrolysis, heat and or acid dextrinization, thermal and or sheared products.

Modification of the base starch may be accomplished via a variety of known methods, provided the modification does not destroy the granular nature of the starch. The base starch may be treated by a combination of modifications in any order. As used herein, modified starches are intended to include, without limitation, crosslinked starches, thermally inhibited starches, stabilized starches, acetylated and organically esterified starches, hydroxyethylated and hydroxypropylated starches, phosphorylated and inorganically esterified starches, cationic, anionic, nonionic, and zwitterionic starches, and succinate and substituted succinate derivatives of starch. Such modifications and combinations thereof are known and their preparation are described in the art. See, for example, Whistler, R.L., BeMiller, J.N. and Paschall E.F., Chpt. 9, Sect. 3, *Starch Chemistry and Technology*, 2nd Ed., Academic Press, Inc. London, pg 324-349 (1984) and *Modified Starches: Properties and Uses*, Editor: Wurzburg, CRC Press, Inc., Florida (1986). Further, modification by thermal inhibition, described in the family of patents represented by WO 95/04082, which have matured into U.S. Patent Nos. 5,725,676, 5,932,017 and 6,231675, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference, is also suitable for use herein.

The term “stabilized starch” is intended to include starches which are substituted on the base starch by monofunctional chemical “blocking groups” and base starches which inherently demonstrate stabilized properties. Accordingly, a base starch which demonstrates inherently stabilized properties is also defined to be a modified starch for the purposes of this application. Foods containing stabilized starches are characterized by the ability to substantially retain their texture (viscosity) and other desirable

properties, such as color and clarity, after being frozen and then thawed to room temperature.

Examples of useful monofunctional substituted stabilized starches include, without limitation, starch esters and ethers, including starch acetates, 5 starch octenylsuccinate, starch phosphates, and starch hydroxyalkylates. The preparation and properties of such stabilized starches are known in the art and described, for example, in Whistler R.L., BeMiller J.N., and Paschall E.F., Chpt 9, Sect 5, pg 343-349, Starch Chemistry and Technology, 2nd Ed, Academic Press, Inc. London (1984) and Whistler R.L. and Daniel J.R., Chpt 10 3, pg 119, Carbohydrates, Food Chemistry, 2nd Ed., edited by Fenenma O.R., Marcel Dekker, Inc., NY, (1985).

Starches which are inherently stabilized (demonstrate stabilized properties without monofunctional substitution) include, without limitation, waxy maize starches having at least one recessive *sugary-2* allele. An 15 example of such a starch includes waxy maize starch derived from a plant having endosperm tissue which is heterozygous, with either one or two doses, for the recessive *sugary-2* allele, described further in U.S. Patent No. 5,954,883, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Another example includes starch derived from a waxy maize plant of a wxsu2 20 (homozygous) genotype and translocations, inversions, mutants and variants thereof, discussed in U.S. Patent No. 4,428,972, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Particularly useful modified starches are food quality starches in which the starch is dually modified by "stabilizing" and crosslinking the starch 25 or by "stabilizing" and thermally inhibiting the starch. Especially useful stabilized and crosslinked starches are, for example, hydroxypropylated distarch phosphate, acetylated distarch adipate and waxy maize starches

having at least one recessive *sugary-2* allele which are subsequently crosslinked or thermally inhibited.

Particularly useful hydroxypropylated distarch phosphates are those in which the degree of substitution is in the range of from about 3.5% to about 5 8.8%, preferably from about 5.7% to about 6.7% by weight of the bound propylene oxide on starch; and the degree of crosslinking is from about .001% to about 0.04%, preferably from 0.01% to about 0.025% weight of phosphorus oxychloride reagent used to crosslink the starch. Weight percents are by weight of the starch.. As used herein, food quality starches 10 are starches which are edible by animals, including human beings.

Flours that are particularly useful for preparing co-processed compositions of the present invention include, without limitation, wheat, tapioca, rye, oat, buckwheat and soybean, especially wheat flour. Particularly useful wheat flours have less than 16% protein content and especially useful wheat 15 flours have less than 10% protein content.

The process for obtaining the co-processed composition of the present invention comprises blending a modified starch with a flour and co-processing the blend. Particularly useful blends are composed of modified starch to flour over a range of weight percent ratios of from about 72:28 to 20 93:7 starch:flour. Especially useful are starches modified by both crosslinking and stabilizing that are blended with wheat flour in ratios of between about 80:20 to about 90:10 (modified starch:flour).

The blend is then co-processed. Co-processing involves subjecting the blend to a spray-cooking or drum-drying process. Particularly useful 25 spray-cooking processes include the Steam Injection Dual Atomization (“SIDA”) process or the spray-cooking process known as the “EK Process” disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,131,953, 5,188,674, 5,281,432, 5,318,635,

5,435,851 and 5,571,552, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. As disclosed in these patents, the EK Process is a continuous coupled process in which a starch slurry is jet-cooked, then conveyed at high temperature to a spray drier, and spray dried. The most particularly useful 5 process is the SIDA process.

The SIDA process is disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,600,472 and 4,280,851, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. Where appropriate small-scale modifications of the SIDA process may be used. Such modifications are known to those of skill in the art, an example of 10 which is presented herein, *infra.*, in Example 1. According to the SIDA process, the blend is initially mixed in an aqueous solvent (e.g. a slurry is formed) at the desired solids level and ratio of modified starch to flour. Typically, the desired solids level is between about 25% and about 43%, preferably between about 30 and about 35% by weight.

15 The aqueous mixture (e.g. a slurry) is then atomized into an enclosed chamber to form a relatively fine spray which may be uniformly cooked or gelatinized. A heating medium is interjected into the atomized material in the chamber to cook the material. Atomization of the mixture of the blend and aqueous solvent (e.g. slurry) is effectuated in a multi-fluid nozzle through 20 which is conveyed the mixture and steam (the heating medium) is interjected into the atomized material.

After gelatinizing the starch and flour in the atomized material, the gelatinized mixture is transferred to a spray tower and dried, optionally to about a 3% to about a 12% moisture content by weight of the dried mixture.

25 After being subjected to the spray-cooking or drum-drying process, the processed material may optionally be agglomerated. Agglomeration may be achieved by methods known in the art, including, for instance, via batch or

continuous processing. A particularly useful method of agglomeration involves spraying the material recovered from the spray tower with water until the individual particles adhere to one another. The particles are then dried to a moisture content of from about 3% to about 12% by the use of hot air.

5 The final moisture content of the co-processed material, is from about 3% to about 12%, irregardless of the method used to process the blend.

10 The co-processed compositions of the present invention demonstrate a combination of desirable appearance, taste, process tolerance, emulsification, cold and hot temperature stability and instant viscosity properties.

15 One measure of desirable appearance is the relative opacity of the compositions of the present invention as determined by their relative turbidities in comparison to the "plastic" translucent appearance generally conferred by the use of a modified starch. The turbidities of a co-processed composition was compared to the corresponding modified starch (pregelatinized modified waxy maize) and unmodified starch (dent corn starch), each at 4% solids at 22°C. The co-processed composition of the present invention gave a high value of 3775 Nephelometric Turbidity Units ("NTUs"), comparable to the value of the corresponding unmodified starch (2501 NTUs) solution. In contrast, the corresponding modified starch, which is the pregelatinized modified starch component of the co-processed composition, gave a much lower value (824 NTUs), reflecting the relative unsatisfactory translucency of the modified starch solution. The co-processed compositions of the present invention preferably have at least two times the 20 opacity, more preferably three times and especially preferably four times the 25

opacity of the corresponding (pregelatinized) modified starch as measured in NTUs.

The superior process tolerance of the co-processed compositions is demonstrated by their ability to maintain their viscosity at high temperatures 5 over time over a range of pH. For instance, in a conventional Brown sauce held at 71 °C over eight hours at a pH of 6.26, the co-processed composition of the present invention substantially maintained its viscosity, dropping from its peak viscosity by only 20%. By comparison industry standard thickeners containing unmodified starches show at least a 40% drop. In a conventional 10 tomato sauce held over eight hours at a pH of 4.41, the co-processed composition showed only a 9% drop in viscosity compared to the industry standard thickeners which dropped their viscosities by more than 28%.

Further, in addition to not providing good taste in pre-cooked or cold foods, thickeners prepared from corresponding blends of a "non-co- 15 processed" pregelatinized modified starch and flour (said blend containing a "pregelatinized" version of the modified starch component of the corresponding co-processed composition and flour at the same ratios present in the co-processed composition) do not provide the superior process tolerance, emulsification stability and enduring uniformity of mixture that the co- 20 processed compositions do. For example, the co-processed compositions exhibit superior emulsion stability when used in sauces after cooking, and are able to maintain a uniform emulsion more than 24 hours after cooking. In contrast, sauces prepared from a corresponding non-co-processed blend or a modified starch lose their emulsion and begin to separate the fat component 25 of the sauce immediately after cooking. The co-processed compositions also demonstrate superior retention of viscosity in cooked sauces as well as

providing an advantageously enduring uniform distribution of the modified starch and flour throughout the composition as compared to the corresponding non-co-processed blend. The ability of the co-processed compositions to resist separation into the component starch and flour during
5 shipping enables the use of these compositions without requiring the extra step of ensuring adequate distribution by re-mixing the blend before use.

Additionally, the co-processed compositions of the present invention exhibit excellent cold temperature stability as demonstrated by superior free/thaw properties. In comparison to industry standard unmodified starch
10 thickeners, the co-processed compositions are the only thickeners able to substantially return to their initial state after four freeze/thaw cycles when used in sauces which cover range of pHs. A substantial return to initial state, as defined herein, indicates a food having a substantially unchanged texture, appearance, and viscosity.

15 Finally, unlike current industry standard thickeners containing unmodified starch, the co-processed compositions of the present invention give instant viscosity in sauces over a range of pHs, achieving approximately 82% of its peak viscosity in about four minutes. Accordingly, the co-processed compositions function as "ready-for-use" products that other
20 industry standards thickeners cannot provide.

The co-processed compositions of the present invention advantageously combine the superior taste and appearance of unmodified starch-containing thickeners with the process tolerance, emulsification, temperature stability and instant viscosity properties of thickeners containing
25 modified starches.

Foods in which the thickeners prepared from the co-processed composition of the present invention are useful include, without limitation,

sauces, gravies, dips, dressings, fillings, cheese sauce, fruit toppings, turnover fillings, marinades, soups, condiments, chowders, relishes, pate, batters, desserts, glazes, vinaigrettes, coatings, frozen entrees, dry mixes, and cream style vegetables.

5 The following examples are presented to further illustrate and explain the present invention and should not be taken as limiting in any regard. All parts and percentages are given by weight and all temperatures in degrees Celsius (°C) unless otherwise noted.

EXAMPLES

10 The following ingredients were used throughout the examples.

Wheat flour commercially available, for example, from General Mills as SOFTASILK® Wheat Flour.

Dent corn starch (also referred to herein as "corn starch") widely commercially available as corn starch.

15 Arrowroot flour, commercially available, for example, from Neshaminy Valley Natural Foods.

Potato starch, commercially available, for example, from Avebe.
(Food Grade Potato Starch)

20 Tapioca starch, commercially available, for example, from National Starch and Chemical Company. (Tapioca Starch)

Modified starch: a pregelatinized dihydroxypropylated distarch phosphate waxy maize starch stabilized to a degree of from about 5.7% to about 6.7% by weight bound propylene oxide on the starch (by wt% starch), and crosslinked from about 0.01% to about 0.025% by weight of phosphorus oxychloride reagent (by wt% starch) used to crosslink the starch.

Example 1: Process for Preparing the Co-Processed Compositions

Wheat flour (5.0 kg) and starch (28.3 kg, hydroxypropylated distarch phosphate waxy maize starch abilized to a degree of from about 5.7% to about 6.7% by weight bound propylene oxide (by wt% starch) on the starch, 5 and crosslinked from about 0.01% to about 0.025% by weight of phosphorus oxychloride reagnt (by wt% starch) used to crosslink the starch) were mixed slowly with sufficient water in a batch tank (about 170 kg) so that dilatancy does not occur. The resultant slurry was then mechanically agitated with a Lightnin® Mixer to afford a uniform mixture which was then subjected to a 10 small-scale modification of the SIDA spray-cooking process.

A ¼ J system comprising an air atomizing nozzle in combination with air and fluid caps was used to effect the spray cooking. The uniform mixture of the slurry was pumped at 140 psi into the air cap and gelatinized via steam at 135psi. The resulting gelatinized mixture was then atomized by the 15 resulting steam pressure through orifices in the cap. The atomized mixture was then dried as it dropped through the spray tower (associated with the ¼ J system) with air at a temperature of 236 °C and recovered as a pregelatinized dry powder. The moisture content of such powders was between about 3 to about 12% by weight of the co-processed composition.

20 The dried mixture was then agglomerated by fluidizing the dried pregelatinized mixture in a fluidized bed at a temperature of 90 °C while spraying water onto the dried mixture until the individual particles adhered to one another and a loose bulk density of 0.18 to 0.35 grams/cc was achieved.

25 Example 2: Opacity of the Co-Processed Compositions

Solutions of modified starch, unmodified starches (dent corn starch, arrowroot flour, potato starch, tapioca starch, and wheat flour) and the co-

processed composition (“CPC”) prepared according to Example 1 was mixed in water at 4:00% solids, heated to 85 °C and held at this temperature for ten minutes. The sample was allowed to cool to room temperature (about 22 °C) then heated to 71 °C and their turbidity measured in a Turbidometer (Model 5 2100 AN, available from HACH Company, set to measure in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (“NTUs”) with Ratio mode on) at each temperature. The results are presented below in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Turbidity Measurements

STARCH	NTU @ 22.22°C*	NTU @ 71.1°C*
CPC	3775	3182
Pregelatinized (“PG”) Modified Waxy Maize	824	928
Dent Corn Starch	2501	2006
Arrowroot Flour	101	101
Potato Starch	88.2	64.7
Tapioca Starch	94.8	90.6
Wheat Flour	8971	6601

10 As the data in Table 1 illustrates, the turbidity, which corresponds to opacity, of the co-processed composition (“CPC”) was even higher than that of the solution prepared from the corresponding unmodified starch and was desirably more opaque than that of the modified starch.

Example 3: Viscosity Stability of Brown Sauce Formulation

15 A conventional brown sauce having a pH of 6.25 was formulated from each starch (dent corn starch, wheat flour, CPC prepared according to Example 1, tapioca starch, arrowroot flour, and potato flour) as follows: beef broth: 90.17%, butter 6.20%, starch 2.76%, salt 0.74% and pepper 0.13%. All percentages are weight percents. Each sauce was brought to a rapid boil on 20 the stove top, reduced to a simmer and held for two minutes. A portion of the sauce was then separated off for freeze/thaw testing as described in Example 4, *infra*. The remaining sauce was placed on a steam table unit and held at 71

°C for eight hours. Viscosity testing was performed every hour. An RVT model Brookfield Viscometer (available from Brookfield Engineering Laboratories, Inc.) was used for viscosity measurements. The Brookfield was set at 20 rpm using spindle 3. All viscosities are reported in centipoise (cps).

5 **Table 2: Viscosity of Brown Sauce over 8 Hours at 71 °C, pH 6.25**

Sauce Thickener	Initial	1 hour	2 hour	3 hour	4 hour
Dent Corn Starch	400 cps	300 cps	250 cps	250 cps	250 cps
Wheat Flour	500 cps	350 cps	300 cps	300 cps	275 cps
CPC	375 cps	350 cps	350 cps	350 cps	325 cps
Tapioca Starch	160 cps	160 cps	140 cps	90 cps	70 cps
Arrowroot Flour	140 cps	110 cps	110 cps	90 cps	60 cps
Potato Starch	420 cps	400 cps	400 cps	390 cps	320 cps

Table 2: continued

Sauce Thickener	5 hour	6 hour	7 hour	8 hour	% change
Dent Corn Starch	225 cps	175 cps	175 cps	150 cps	62.50%
Wheat Flour	250 cps	200 cps	200 cps	175 cps	65.00%
CPC	325 cps	325 cps	300 cps	300 cps	20.00%
Tapioca Starch	70 cps	70 cps	60 cps	60 cps	62.50%
Arrowroot Flour	50 cps	50 cps	50 cps	40 cps	71.43%
Potato Starch	260 cps	260 cps	250 cps	250 cps	40.48%

As the data in Table 2 shows, the brown sauce containing the co-
10 processed composition of the present invention (“CPC”) was able to maintain its
viscosity over eight hours showing only a 20% drop. In comparison, sauces
containing an unmodified starch showed at least a 40% drop in viscosity.

Further, the arrowroot flour, potato starch and wheat flour samples all
exhibited very poor emulsion stability of the butter in the brown sauce
15 formulation. All three of these samples had complete butter separation at about
the two hour time.

Example 4: Viscosity Stability of a Tomato Sauce Formulation

A conventional Tomato Sauce having a pH of 4.41 was formulated from
5 each starch (dent corn starch, wheat flour, CPC prepared according to Example
1, tapioca starch, arrowroot flour, and potato flour) as follows: water 64.63%,
tomato paste 30.60%, olive oil 1.97%, starch 1.50% and salt 1.30%. All
percentages are weight percents. Each sauce was brought to a rapid boil on
the stove top, reduced to a simmer and held for two minutes. A portion of the
10 sauce was then separated off for freeze/thaw testing as described in Example
5, *infra*. The remaining sauce was placed on a steam table unit and held at 71
°C for eight hours. Viscosity testing was performed every hour. An RVT
Brookfield Viscometer was used for viscosity measurements. All viscosities are
reported in Centipoise (cps).

15 **Table 3: Viscosity of Tomato Sauce over 8 Hours at 71 °C, pH 4.41**

Sauce Thickener	Initial (cps)	1 hour (cps)	2 hour (cps)	3 hour (cps)	4 hour (cps)
Dent Corn Starch	2600	2350	1900	1900	1850
Wheat Flour	2800	2600	2600	1850	1750
CPC	3850	3800	3700	3700	3600
Tapioca Starch	3650	3400	3200	3200	3000
Arrowroot Flour	2000	1950	1700	1700	1600
Potato Starch	3150	3000	2900	2700	2650

Table 3: continued

Sauce Thickener	5 hour (cps)	6 hour (cps)	7 hour (cps)	8 hour (cps)	% change
Dent Corn Starch	1800	1600	1600	1450	44.23%
Wheat Flour	1700	1600	1600	1400	75.86%
CPC	3600	3600	3600	3500	9.09%
Tapioca Starch	2950	2600	2300	2000	45.21%
Potato Starch	2550	2400	2400	2250	28.57%
Arrowroot Flour	1500	1300	1300	1150	42.50%

As the data in Table 3 shows, the tomato sauce containing the co-
20 processed composition of the present invention (“CPC”) was able maintain its

viscosity over eight hours showing only about a 9% drop. In comparison, sauces prepared from industry standard thickeners containing an unmodified starch showed at least a 28% drop.

Example 5: Freeze/Thaw Testing

5 The brown and tomato sauces prepared according to Examples 3 and 4, respectively, were placed in 4 ounce jars and frozen for a minimum period of 24 hours. After each cycle of 24 hours, the sample was brought to room temperature (about 22 °C) and evaluated visually. The samples were then heated to 71 °C and evaluated visually. The results are presented in Tables 4
10 and 5 for the brown sauce and tomato sauce, respectively.

Table 4: Brown Sauce Visual Evaluation at 22.22°C

Sauce Thickener	Initial	1 F/T cycle	2 F/T cycles	3 F/T cycles	4 F/T cycles
CPC	Good opacity, fluid, smooth, uniform	Opaque, fluid, smooth	Opaque, fluid, smooth	Slight fat separation , fluid, slightly more opaque	Slight fat separation, fluid, slightly more opaque
Wheat Flour	Slight gel set, slight butter separation	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis
Corn Starch	Slight gel set, uniform	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis
Arrowroot Flour	No opacity, glossy, fluid, slight butter separation	Complete fat separation , grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets	Complete fat separation , grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets	Complete fat separation , grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets	Complete fat separation, grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets
Tapioca Starch	No opacity, glossy, fluid, slight butter separation	Complete fat separation , grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets	Complete fat separation , grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets	Complete fat separation , grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets	Complete fat separation, grainy, cohesive, fluid and thin with gel pockets
Potato Starch	Slight gel set, no opacity, slight grain	Very opaque, gel pockets, grainy	Very opaque, gel pockets, grainy	Very opaque, gel pockets, grainy	Very opaque, gelled, grainy

As Table 4 shows, after the first freeze/thaw cycle, only the co-
5 processed composition of the present invention and the arrowroot flour sample
returned to their initial state. However, the arrowroot flour sample did not return
to its initial state in contrast to the co-processed composition of the present

invention which maintained its cold temperature stability for more than 4 freeze/thaw cycles.

Table 5: Tomato Sauce Visual Evaluation at 22.22°C

Sauce Thickener	Initial	1 F/T cycle	2 F/T cycles	3 F/T cycles	4 F/T cycles
CPC	Thick, uniform, fluid	Thick, uniform, fluid	Thick, uniform, fluid	Thick, uniform, fluid	Thick, uniform, fluid
Wheat Flour	Slight gel set, slight opacity	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis
Corn Starch	Slight gel set, uniform	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis	Cuttable gel, opaque, a lot of syneresis
Arrowroot Flour	Thin, fluid, slightly glossy appearance (overcooked)	Slight gel formation, syneresis	Slight gel formation, syneresis	Slight gel formation, syneresis	Stronger gel set, more syneresis
Tapioca Starch	Thin, fluid, slightly glossy appearance (overcooked)	Slight gel formation, syneresis	Slight gel formation, syneresis	Slight gel formation, syneresis	Stronger gel set, more syneresis
Potato Starch	Very grainy, thin, overcooked appearance	Gelled, syneresis	Gelled, syneresis	Gelled, syneresis	Cuttable gel, syneresis

5 As illustrated in Table 5, only the co-processed thickener of the present invention was able to return to its initial state after more than one freeze/thaw cycle. Advantageously, the co-processed thickener of the tomato sauce maintained its cold temperature stability throughout more than four free/thaw cycles.

10 **Example 6: Instant Viscosity Measurements**

Samples of each starch and the co-processed composition (prepared according to Example 1) were tested for their initial viscosity and processing stability during a heating and hold profile. All samples were tested on the

Newport Scientific Series 4 Rapid Visco Analyser (RVA). All samples were prepared and tested at 5.00% solids in water and run at pHs of 3.0 and 6.0, by adjusting the pH with a buffer solution. The buffer solution was prepared by mixing 1.5 volumes of solution A with 1.0 volumes of solution B. Solution A was 5 prepared by diluting citric acid monohydrate (210.2 g) in distilled water (1000 ml). Solution B was prepared by diluted tri-sodium citrate, dihydrate in distilled water (1000 ml).

The RVA Configuration Profile was set as follows:

RVA Configuration Profile

Time	Function	Temp/Speed Value
00:00:00	Temp	30°C
00:00:00	Speed	560 rpm
00:00:30	Speed	160 rpm
00:01:00	Temp	30°C
00:05:00	Temp	90°C
00:15:00	Temp	90°C

10

The samples were then heated to 90 °C and held at that temperature for ten minutes. The RVA viscosity data is reported in Table 6.

Table 6: RVA Viscosity Data
All results are reported in centipoise (cps)

Sample	pH	Viscosity @ 30°C 0 minutes	Viscosity @ 71.1°C 3 min. 45 sec.	% Peak Achieved @ 71.1°C	Peak Viscosity	Final Viscosity
CPC	3.0	326	549	81.82%	671	617
Wheat Flour	3.0	72	63	35.40%	178	109
Corn Starch	3.0	67	61	17.23%	354	278
Arrowroot Flour	3.0	74	64	12.75%	502	142
Potato Starch	3.0	76	112	15.20%	737	354
Tapioca Starch	3.0	72	66	11.00%	599	175
CPC	6.0	311	453	86.62%	523	408
Wheat Flour	6.0	75	73	51.40%	142	124
Corn Starch	6.0	71	67	20.74%	323	284
Arrowroot Flour	6.0	71	91	17.70%	514	279
Potato Starch	6.0	67	95	8.61%	1103	1021
Tapioca Starch	6.0	64	52	8.65%	601	365

5 Only the co-processed composition of the present invention (“CPC”) advantageously gave instant viscosity at 0 minutes and achieved approximately 82.00% of its peak viscosity by 4 minutes, characterizing it as a “ready-for-use” product. In contrast, none of the other industry standards were able to provide a “ready-for-use” product.

10 **Example 7: Comparison Co-processed Composition with a Corresponding Non-Co-Processed Blend**

This example illustrates improved emulsification properties of thickeners prepared from the co-processed composition of the present invention 15 as compared to a corresponding non-co-processed blend.

Three brown sauces were made according to the preparation described in Example 2. In each sauce the starch was either the co-processed composition prepared according to Example 1 ("CPC"), a corresponding dry blend of modified starch and wheat flour (dry blend), or the modified starch alone.

To prepare the corresponding dry blend, amounts of the modified starch and wheat flour were hand mixed in the same ratios as in the CPC composition so that a uniform blend was obtained.

A sample of each brown sauce (100 ml) was placed in a graduated cylinder. The amount of separated fat or ringing was then measured for each sauce immediately after cooking, periodically during the first hour after cooking and 24 hours later.

The sample containing CPC remained uniform and fluid throughout 24 hours, with no separation of the fat in the system. The sample containing the dry blend began to separate within five minutes after cooking the sample, but remained in uniformly distributed pockets of butter throughout the sample. The sample containing only the modified starch began to separate immediately after cooking, forming uniformly distributed pockets of butter throughout the sample, which ultimately formed a ring of 8 ml of butter that solidified on the surface of the sauce.

This experiment demonstrated that the CPC compositions of the present invention advantageously provided a superior sauce wherein the component fat of the sauce formulation remained emulsified more than 24 hours after cooking.